# MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT of the part of the rights of others. In the part of the rights of others of the part of the rights of others. In the part of the rights of others. In the part of the rights of others. In the part of the part o

# Official Communication From The President is Read in Congress

The President Makes Strong Recom mendations Concerning Capital and PREVENTION OF RAILROAD ACCI-Laber, Foreign Affaire, Army and Navy, Commerce and Other Subjects That Will Come Before Congress.

Following is the substance of the annual message of President Roosevelt, read in both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Repre

The Nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such pro-perity is of course primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, teken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our longcontinued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although of course applied in progressive spirit to meet changing conditions.

#### CAUTION AGAINST EXTRAVA-GANCE.

The enlargement of scope of the functions of the National Government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense; and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvementments far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battle ships and forts, public buildings, and improved waterways are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and to empower the Government to make a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government. The cost of doing Government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing a private business.

#### CAPITAL AND LABOR.

In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the Na-tion and the several States, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is uncoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossble, to get unanimity of wise action among the various States on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the laws affecting the employment of capital in huge masses. With regard to labor the problem is

no less important, but it is simpler.

As long as the States retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether exwrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the Federal couris, interference with the mails, or interstate commerce, or molestation of Federal property, or if the tate authorities in some crisis which They are unable to face call for help, then the Federal Government may interfere; but though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the the labor of women and children, and questions which have caused the breach of order-for to keep order is a primary duty and in a time of disorder and violence all other questions sink restored. In the District of Columbia and in the Territories the Federal law covers the entire field of government; but the labor question is only acute in popular centers of commerce, manufactures, or mining. Nevertheless, both in the enactment and in the enforcement of law the Federal Government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the State governments, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually, and other labor unions' which have often, been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens and more es pecially all honorable public servants must oppose the wrondoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrong doing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality, or corruption, should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organigations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists o: wage-workers, who refuse to support

The wage-workers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. From the very nature of their occupation railroad men, for instance, are liable to be maimed in doing the legitimate work of their profession, unless the railroad companies mining factor in every kind of work. are required by law to make ample provision for their safety. The Admin- own good sense, courage, and kindliistration has been zealous in enforcing the existing law for this purpose. That law should be amended and strengthened. Wherever the National Govern- among capitalists and wage-workers

their organizations, or who side

those with whom they are at odds; for

mob rule is intolerable in any form.

RECOMMENDS VARIOUS MEASURES ment has power there should be a stringent employer's liability law, which should apply to the Government itself where the Government is an em-

iting the hours of labor for railroad

employees in train service upon rail-

roads engaged in interstate commerce

and providing that only trained and

experienced persons be employed in po-

tions of responsibility connected with

ng can ever prevent accidents caused

he operation of trains. Of course noth

by human weakness or misconduct; and there should be drastic punish-

ment for any raliroaod employee

whether officer or man, who by issu

ance of wrong orders or by disobedi

law of 1901, requiring interstate rail-

roads to make monthly reports of all

accidents to pasengers and employees

on duty, should also be amended so as

personal investigation, through proper

of life which seem to require investiga-

tion, with a requirement that the re-

sult of such investigation be made

UNIONS OF GOVERNMENT EM

PLOYEES.

There is no objection to employee

of the Government forming or belong-

neither discriminate for nor discrimi-

nate against nonunion men who are in

its employment, or who seek to be em-

ployed under it. Moreover, it is a very

grave impropriety for Government em-

loyees to band themselves together for

the purpose of extorting emproperly

igh salaries from the Government, Es-

pecially is this true of those within the

plement this action by legislation.

everywhere under the conditions

the various States, and should be given

the means to investigate and report to

the Congress upon the labor conditions

gions throughout the country, both as

to wages, as to hours of labor, as to

or to the effect in the various labor

centers of immigration from abroad. In

this investigation especial attention should be paid to 'he conditions of

child labor and child-labor legislation

When we come to deal with great

nent to act directly is far greater than

orations can become such only by en-

interstete commerce is peculiarly the

field of the General Government. It is

an absurdity to expect to eliminate the

buses in great corporations by State

action. It is difficult to be patient with

an argument that such matters

should be left to the States, because

more than one State pursues the policy

of creating on easy terms corporations

which are never operated within that

State at all, but in other States whose

laws they ignore. The National Gov-

rnment alone can deal adequately with

ese great corporations. To try to deal

with them in an intemperate, destruc-

tive, or demagogic spirit would, in all

probability, mean that nothing what-

ver would be accomplished, and, with

absolute certainty, that if anything

were accomplished it would be of a

barmful nature. The American people

need to continue to show the very qual-

moderation, good sense, the earnest de-

sire to avoid doing any damage, and

et the quiet determination to proceed,

step by step, without halt and without

curry, in elimnating or at least in min-

imizing whatever of mischief or of evil

there is to interstate commerce in the

wealth, either individual or corporate.

the contrary, they are friendly alike to-

ward rich man and toward poor man,

provided only that each acts in a spirit

of justice and decency toward his fel-

lows. Great corporations are neces-

sary, and only men of great and singu-

iar mental power can manage such

corporations successfully, and such

these corporations should be managed

with due regard to the interest of the

public as a whole. Where this can be

done under the present laws it must

be done. Where these laws come short

others should be enacted to supplement

Yet we must never forget the deter-

of head or hand, must be the man

ness. More important than any legis-

lation is the gradual growth of a feel-

ing of responsibility and forbearance

men must have great rewards.

conduct of great corporations.

itles that they have shown—that

n the case of labor, because great cor-

gaging in interstate commerce,

orporations the need for the Govern-

CORPORATIONS.

in the several States.

in the manufacturing and mining re-

BUREAU OF LABOR.

ng to unions; but the Government can

public.

officers, of all accidents involving loss

ence of orders causes disaster

The policy of the Bureau is to ac DENTS. complish the purposes of its creation by cooperation, not antagonism; by The ever-increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. In the matter of speed and comfort of railway travel making constructive legislation, not de structive prosecution, the immediate investigation of law and fact, and by our railroads give at least as good service as those of any other nation, and refusal to issue incomplete and hence recessarily inaccurate reports. Its there is no reason why this service should not also be as safe as human inpolicy being thus one of open inquiry into, and not attack upon, business, the genuity can make it. Many of our lead-Bureau has been able to gain not only ing roads have been foremost in the adoption of the most approved safehe confidence, but, better still, the co operation of men engaged in legitimate guards for the protection of travelers and employees, yet the list of clearly The Bureau offers to the Congress avoidable accidents continues unduly the means of getting at the cost of production of our various great staples of large. The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a blocksignal system has been proposed to the Congress. I commerce. carnestly concur in that recommends would also point out to the Congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety lim-

Of necessity the careful investigaion of special corporations will afford the Commissioner knowledge of certain usiness facts, the publication of which might be an improper infringement of private rights. The method of making ublic the results of these investigaions affords, under the law, a means for the protection of private rights. The Congress will have all facts except such as would give to another cor oration information which would injure the legitimate business of a cometitor and destroy the incentive for edividual superirority and thrift.

tains of industry, many labor leaders, who realize this.

BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

The Bureau has also made exhaus-tve examinations into the legal condition under which corporate busines is carried on in the various States; into all judicial decisions on the sub ject; and into the various systems of orporate taxation in use. I call special ettention to the report of the chief of the Bureau; and I earnestly ask that Congress carefully consider the report and recommendations of the Commis oner on this subject.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of two thousand specialists making research into all the scienres of production. The Congress approriates, directly and indirectly, six millions of dollars annually to carry on this work. It reaches every State and Cerritory in the Union and the islands fthe sea lately come under our flag Cooperation is had with the State ex-1-criment stations, and with many othe institutions and individuals. The world is carefully searched for new varieties of grains, fruits, grasses, vegetables, trees, and shrubs, suitable to various lassified service. The letter carriers, localities in our country; and marked cnefit to our producers has resulted.

both municipal and rural, are as a whole an excellent body of public servants. They should be amply paid. But The activities of our age in lines of their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honesearch have reached the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition crably before the Congress, and not by to know more of the principles that banding together for the defeat of govern the forces of nature with which hose Congressmen who refuse to give they have to deal. Nearly half of the promises which they can not in con-science give. The Administration has people of this country devote their en ergies to growing things from the soil already taken steps to prevent and Until a recent date little has been don junish abuses of this nature; but it to prepare these millions for their life wise for the Congress to supwork. In most lines of human activity college-trained men are the leaders, The farmer had no opportunity for Much can be done by the Government special training until the Congres made provision for it forty years ago in labor matters merely by giving pub-During these years progress has been licity to certain conditions. The Bureau of Labor has done excellent work of this kind in many different directions. made and teachers have been prepared Over five thousand students are in at-I shall shortly lay before you in a special mesage the full report of the investigation of the Bureau of Labor into treme which require interference by the Federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of sceing that is a a strike in which certain very evil and Territories. The Department of Agand Territories. The Department of Agriculture has given facilities for post graduate work to five hundred young modern industrialism, became start-lingly prominent. It is greatly to be men during the last seven years, prewished that the Department of Comparing them for advanced lines of work in the Department and in the State merce and Labor, through the Labor Eureau, should compile and arrange for institutions. the Congress a list of the labor laws of

# PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Civil War have claim upon the nation such as no other body of our citizens possess The Pension Bureau has never in its history been managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the

# JAMESTOWN TRI-CENTENNIAL.

In 1907 there will be held at Hampton Roads the tricentennial celebra tion of the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, with which the history of what has now become the United States really begins. I commend this to your favorable consideration. It is an event of prime historic significance in which all the people of the United States should feel, and should show great and general interest.

POSTAL SERVICE. In the Postoffice Department the service has increased in efficiency. and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue satisfactory. increase of revenue during the year was \$9,358,181.10, or 6.9 per cent, the total receipts amounting to \$143,382, 624.24. The expenditures were \$152,-362,116.70, an increase of about 9 per cent over the previous year, being thus \$8,979,492.36 in excess of the current revenue. Included in these expenditures was a total appropriation of \$12.956,637.35 for the continuation and extension of the rural free-deliv ery service, which was an increase of \$4,902,237.35 over the amount expended for this purpose in the pre-ceding fiscal year. Large as this expenditure has been the beneficent results attained in extending the free distribution of mails to the residents of rural districts have justified the wisdom of the outlay. Statistics brought down to the 1st of October, 1904, show that on that date there were 27,138 rural routes established serving approximately 12,000,000 of are acting in no spirit of hostility to people in rural districts remote from postoffices, and that there were pend-They are not against the rich man any | ing at that time 3,859 petitions for the more than against the poor man. On establishment of new rural routes Unquestionably some part of the general increase in receipts is due to th increased postal facilities which the rural service has afforded. The revenues have also been aided greatly by amendments in the classification of mail matter, and the curtailment of abuses of the second-class mailing army work. It is very important that he volume of mail matter for the period beginning with 1902 and endng June, 1905 (that portion for 1905 being estimated), is 40.47 per cent. as compared with 25.46 per cent for the period immediately preceding, and 15.92 for the four-year period immediately preceding that. EXTRAVAGANCE IN PRINTING.

# I call your attention to the great

extravagance in printing and binding Government publications, and especially to the fact that altogether too

accurate the decreasing the amount of parting now done by at least one ball. Probably the great majority of the Government reports and the like now printed are never read at all, and furthermore the printing of much of the material contained in many of the remaining ones serves no useful purpose whatever. CURRENCY.

themselves, and of wage-workers affect a faciling of respect on the part of each man for the rights of others; a feeling of broad community of interest, not merely of capitalists among themselves, and of wage-workers among themselves, but of capitalists and wage-workers in their relations to each other, and of both in their relations to their fellows who with them make up the body politic. There are many capitains of industry, many labor leaders. The attention of Congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two Houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for

bettering the system; the committee should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

#### MERCHANT MARINE.

especially commend to your at tention the encouragement of our mer chant marine by appropriate legisla

### ORIENTAL MARKETS.

The growing importance of the Orl ent as a field for American exports drew from my predecessor, President McKinley, an urgent request for its consideration by the gress. In his message of 1898 he

"In this relation, as showing the peculiar volume and value of our trade with China and the peculiarly favora ble conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refe rto the communication addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by rhe Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of last June, with its accompanying letter of the Secretary of State, recommend ng an appropriation for a commission to study the industrial and commer cial conditions in the Chinese Empire. and to report as to the opportunities for and the obstacles to the enlarge ment of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. Action was not taken bereon during the last session. cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance und timeliness merit."

#### PROTECTION OF ELECTIONS.

The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections f its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by redeclarations of the Supreme Court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recom nend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elections. The details of such a may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Congress, but it should go as far as under the Constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penaltics against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provis-sions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees

### ALASKA.

The Alaskan natives are kindly, inlligent, anxious to learn, and willing Those who have come under the influence of civilization, even for a limited period, have proved their capability of becoming self-supporting. elf-respecting citizens, and ask only for the just enforcement of law and intelligent instruction and supervision. Others, living in more remote regions, primitive, simple hunters and fisher clk, who know only the life of the ped ashore into the wooded wilderness woods and the waters, are daily being confronted with twentieth-century civlization with all of its complexities, nearly three centuries ago. No fellow-Their country is being orerrun by strangers, the game slaughtered and driven away, the streams depleted of fish, and hitherto unknown and fatal diseases brought to them, all of which must result in their extinction. Action in their interest is demanded by every consideration of justice and hu-

The needs of these people are The abolition of the present fee sys em, whereby the native is degraded imposed up, and taught the injustice of law.

# THE INDIANS.

It is recommended that better treatnent be accorded these wards of the nation, and that every encouragement possible be extended them to become more industrious and self-supporting.

# CONSULAR SERVICE.

It is recommended that the consular service be raised to the highest degree familiar with trade conditions and who know something of the language LAWS CONCERNING CITIZENSHIP. of the country to which they are ac-

# CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The President recommends that the ity be thoroughly cleaned up, so that it be made in fact a perfect Amer- By what acts expatriation may be asevil influences.

THE ARMY. Within the last three years the Inited States has set an example in lisarmament where disarmament was proper. By law our Army is fixed at a maximum of one hundred thousand id a minimum of sixty thousand men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines, and now our Army has been re ducer to the minimum at which it is possi e to keep it with due regard to its contency. The guns now mounted require twenty-eight taousand men, if the .... st fortifications are to be ade quately manned. Relatively to the Nation, it is not now so large as the police force of New York or Chicago relatively to the population of either cley. We need more officers; there are the officers of the Army should be accustomed to handle their men nasses, as it is also important that the National Guard of the several States should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maneuvers at Manassas last fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of Regulars and National Guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of No other civilized nation has, many of these publications are print- diminutive Army as ours; and while relatively to its population, such a

high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the ger-vice should be made as attractive as possible; and the standard for the officers should be kept even higher-which, as regards the upper ranks can best be done by introducing some can best be done by introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We shall be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation. any other nation.

#### THE NAVY.

The strong arm of the Governmen in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the Navy of the United States. I most earnest-ly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American Navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the Navy adequate to the needs of this country's position. We have undertaken to build the Isthmian Canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the applica-tion of the Monroe Doctrine to the Western Hemisphere. Unless our atti-tude in these and all similar matters is to be a mere beastful sham we can not afford to abandon our naval programme. Our voice is now potent for peace, and it is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slight-est attention if we were impotent to make them good.

### HOWAII AND PORTO RICO.

The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property upon the same conditions as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as may be able to meet certain definite requirements. In Hawaii Congress should give the governor power to remove all the officials appointed under him. The harbor of Honolulu should be dredged. The Marine Hospital Service should be em-powered to study leprosy in the islands. I ask special consideration for the report and recommendations of the governor of Porto Rico.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZA-TION.

In dealing with the questions of immigration and naturalization it is indispensable to keep certain facts ever before the minds of those who share in enacting the laws. First and foremost, let us remember that the question of being a good American has nothing to do with a man's birthplace any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation from the time this Government was founded men of foreign birth have stood in the very foremost rank of good citizenship, and that not merely in one but in every field of American activity: while to try to draw a distinction be-tween the man whose parents came to this country and the man whose ancestors came to it several generations back is a mere absurdity. Good Americanism is a matter of heart, of conscience, of lofty aspiration, of sound common sense, but not of birthplace or of creed. The medal of honor, the highest prize to be won by those who serve in the army and the navy of the United States decorates men born here, and it also decorates men born in Breat Britain and Ireland, in Germany, in Scandinavia, in France, and doubtless in other countries also. In the field of statesmanship, in the field of business, in the field of philanthropic endeavor, it is equally true that among the men of whom we are most proud as Americans no distinction whatever can be drawn between those who themselves or whose parents came over in sailing ship or steamer from across the water and those whose ancestors stepat Plymouth or at the mouth of the Hudson, the Delaware, or the James citizen of ours is entitled to any pe culiar regard because of the way in which he worships his Maker, or because of the birshplace of himself or his parents, nor should he be in any way discriminated against therefor Each must stand on his own worth as a man and each is entitled to be judged solely thereby.

# NATURALIZATION LAWS.

There should be a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws. The courts having power to naturalize should be definitely named by national authority; the testimony upon which naturalization may be conferred should be definitely prescribed; publication of impending naturalization applications should be required in advance of their hearing in court; the form and wording of all certificates issued should be uniform throughout the country, and the courts should be required to make returns to the Secof efficiency by selecting men who are retary of State at stated periods of all naturalizations conferred

Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those relating to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific inquiry with a view to probable further legislation. can city, free from contagious and sumed to have been accomplished, how long an American citizen may reside abroad and receive the protection of our passport, whether the degree of protection should be extended to one who has made the declaration of inention to become a citizen of United States but has not secured naturalization, are questions of serious import, involving personal rights and often producing friction between this government and foreign governments. Yet, upon these questions our laws are silent. I recommend that an examination be made into the subjects of citizenship, expatriation, and protection of Americans abroad, with a view

#### to appropriate legislation. THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Islands have been brought by the fortunes of war under our control, and we must discharge our obligations to the inhabitants in a becoming manner. In concluding this subject the message says:

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should cretainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American eapital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The White House, Dec. 5, 1904.



New York City.-Rain coats always | sidered sensible is thirty inches for a as at the present time when really

MISSES' RAIN COAT.

handsome cloths are made waterproof. This very desirable model is designed for young girls and completely covers the dress. As illustrated it is is of Japanese silk cut in one piece

have been essential to comfort, but long slip, says Harper's Bazar. A never so attractive and comfortable dainty nem and sometimes, for an elaborate dress, a sheer nalusook ruffe with a lace edge whipped on, is the finish around the foot of the fine slips.

#### Extreme Fashious.

All women of good taste, no matter whether they be beiresses or work to support themselves, never adopt the extreme of any fashion. The long front of the bodice, so becoming to stout women, would still be in favor if it had not been overdone by women of poor taste. The lines of the figure are improved by the cutting of the bodice a trifle long and lifting the skirt band a triffe in the back. The extreme style, however, is in decidedly bad taste.

### Strings as Hat Trimmings.

Strings of thin satin are by no means exceptional, and make an effective find ish to picfure hats, says the Millinery Trade Review. Black liberty strings are attached under the brim of a black velvet hat, and knotted together once. so that the knots rests on the wearer's right shoulder. This but has the brim somewhat raised on the right side, while curving down in the brite. The trimming consists of loops of the ribbon, each pleated into the shape of a dahlia petal, arranged in two balves, embracing two-thirds of the crown, joined by a handsome cut steel buckle of shield shape, and a plume of ostrich tips placed rather far mek.

#### The Modern Pinafore.

The old-fashioned pinafore of childhood has been adapted for modern grown-up use in a very smart and convenient fashion. The modern pinafore Ven

### A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



made of tan colored cravenette cloth and it stitched with corticelli silk at It is intended to protect a more clabedges and trimmed with tiny woolen orate gown, and can be drawn in with braid, but all rainproof cloths are appropriate and, when liked, the cape can the purpose of a pinafore without inbe omitted and the coat left plain. parting an appearance of doy diness, The wide sleeves are a particularly advantageous feature as they allow of wearing over those of the waist without inconvenience or danger or rumpling.

The coat is made with fronts and back, fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is full and partially confined at the waist line by means of a strap held by buttons. The sleeves are made in one piece each and finished with roll over cuffs and the cape is circular. The little flat collar is joined to the neck and rolled over with the fronts to form lapels.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (fourteen years) is four and one-half yards forty-one inches wide, or three yards fifty-eight inches wide.

# Lace Cont-Tails.

Very many coats slant away in the skirts. Some pretty little examples are cut away en pamer. This is quaintly over the narrower. The sleeve to the coquettish. Much more extreme and right is cut in two pieces and in true very greatly liked for dressy toilettes are the long tails, at the back only, which distinguish a number of smart costumes. In most instances the coats of which these streamer-like tails are a part are of velvet over skirts of cloth or silk. More truly in the spirit of la Merveilleuse of the time of the Directory is the coat with lace tails. Such a garment is a part of a creation destined to appear at a reception. The dress is in the exquisite ivoire hues. with some shadings of Persian colorings. At the front of this much-cutaway coat there's any amount of lace richness to balance the streaming sec tions which float out the full length of the skirt. These talls are edged with

# The Baby's Dress.

The baby's dresses are made much shorter than they were a generation or less ago. Nowadays it is remembered that if a child is to have good strong legs he must begin early to exercise them, and so the extreme length con-

with a large yoke and some gathers. a sash if desired. It perfectly serves

Leg O'Mutton" and Full Cont The new coat sleeves are ill full at the shoulders, but nevertheless offer variety inasmuch as both the "leg o' mutton" sort, which are plain at the wrists, and those that are gathered or pleated into cuffs are equally correct. The two models shown are admirable in every way and will be found peculitarly well adapted to remodeling, The sleeve to the left is shown in brown broadcloth stitched with corticelli silk and finished with piping of velvet. The one to the right is in bottle green cheviot simply stitched in tailor style and finished with handsome buttons.

The full sleeve is pleated at both upper and lower edges, the pleats at the cuff being collected in a narrow space t at the outer portion. The caff is shaped and the wider end is Lapped "leg o'mutton" style is large and Muli above the elbows, plain and sing fit ting below.

The quantity of material required



STEEVES.

for sleeves of either style in the med!. um size is two yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one yard forty-four or fifty-two inches wide.